3:Henry E-5 (1932-1934)1935 SM3 Caingang SM3
Awelkoma

The data for this paper were obtained during my stay among the Kaingang Indians of Santa Catarina, Brazil, from December 1932 until January 1934. Although the object of the investigation was primarily ethnological enough data were obtained for an outline of the language. The language was studied principally in order that I might learn to speak it — which I did — and the great bulk of my ethnological work was done in the native language. Nevertheless, since the language was utterly strange to me and there was no source from which I might learn it[2], except from the Indians, I found it necessary to make a certain amount of systematic analysis.

There are several Indian tribes in southern Brazil that are called Kaingang: one in São Paulo, another in Paraná, and still others in Santa Catarina. Those that I studied are in

[122] [1] The field work was made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to the Columbia University Department of Anthropology.

[2] I am indebted to Eduardo de Lima e Silva Hoerhan of the Serviço de Protecção aos Indios for assistance in the early days of the study.

[3] Formerly part of the Municipality of Blumenau.

[197] [4] Ehrenreich, *Archiv für Anthropologie*, NS. III, 1905, pp. 52, 53; Festschrift für Adolf

[p. 172 (B)]

3:Henry E-5 (1932-1934)1935SM3 Caingang SM3
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101 the latter state, in the Municipality of Dalbergia[3], at the Post of the Serviço de Protecção aos Indios, "Duque de Caxias".

197 The Kaingang have been grouped in the Ges-Tapuya linguistic family with the Botocudo of the Rio Doce in the state of Minas Geraes[4]. I find, on comparing the available data that there is no justification for such grouping. It is desireable, therefore, to consider the Kaingang dialects alone until more material is forthcoming.

CONSONANTS.

194 The most striking single feature of the basic consonantic scheme is the large number of nasals: 9 out of 18 of the consonants are nasals or are accompanied by nasal voicing. These last are the *mb*, *nd* and *ŋg* in the plosive series.

Bastian. Also, following Chamberlain's map as best we can by latitude and longitude (AA. NS. V. 15; 1913, pp. 236—247) we see that he extends his Tapuyan group into Paraná and São Paulo without including Santa Catarina. If he includes the Kaingang speaking tribes of Paraná and São Paulo in his Tapuyan family he must extend its limits into Santa Catarina.

[p. 172 (c)]